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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
5 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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7 KRAIG SMITH,

Case No. 2:16-cv-01999-RFB-PAL

8 Plaintiff,

9 v.

**ORDER**

10 NYE COUNTY DETENTION CENTER, et  
al.,

(Mots. Appoint Counsel – ECF Nos. 25, 27;  
Mot. Ext. Time – ECF No. 26;  
Mot. Evidentiary H’rg – ECF No. 28;  
Mot. Produce Exhibits – ECF No. 29)

11 Defendants.  
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13 This matter is before the court on Plaintiff Kraig Smith’s Motions for Appointment of  
14 Counsel (ECF Nos. 25, 27), Motion to Extend Time (ECF No. 26), Motion for Evidentiary Hearing  
15 (ECF No. 28), and Motion to Produce Exhibits (ECF No. 29). These Motions are referred to the  
16 undersigned pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) and LR IB 1-3 of the Local Rules of Practice.

17 **BACKGROUND**

18 Mr. Smith is a pro se prisoner in the custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections. He  
19 has received permission to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”) pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915 and  
20 LSR 1-1 of the Local Rules of Practice. This case is brought pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1983, and  
21 based on allegations regarding his treatment while he was incarcerated at the Nye County  
22 Detention Center. Upon review of the Complaint (ECF No. 14), the court determined that it stated  
23 a plausible claim for deliberate indifference to serious medical need in violation of the Eighth  
24 Amendment. *See* Sept. 26, 2017 Screening Order (ECF No. 13). The court directed issuance of  
25 summonses for defendants Wehrly, Mean, Boruchowitz, Gray, Arms, Jensen, Hill, Lacosio, Pike,  
26 Burk, McKillips, Huntley, and Cleveland. Following service, ECF Nos. 18, 19, defendants filed  
27 their Answers (ECF Nos. 21, 22) on January 3, 2018.<sup>1</sup>

28 <sup>1</sup> Summons were returned unexecuted for Burk and Lacosio, *see* ECF No. 17; however, these defendants  
are represented by counsel and they answered the complaint along with along with 10 other co-defendants.

1 On February 9, 2018, the court entered a Scheduling Order (ECF No. 31) directing that  
2 discovery be completed by May 25, 2018. *Id.* ¶ 3(a). The Scheduling Order also provided  
3 deadlines to: (i) amend pleadings or join additional parties, April 10, 2018; (ii) file discovery  
4 motions, May 25, 2018; and (iii) file dispositive motions, June 25, 2018. *See id.* ¶¶ 1–3.

## 5 **DISCUSSION**

### 6 **I. MOTIONS FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL (ECF NOS. 25, 27)**

7 A litigant in a civil rights action does not have a Sixth Amendment right to appointed  
8 counsel. *Palmer v. Valdez*, 560 F.3d 965, 970 (9th Cir. 2009) (citing *Storseth v. Spellman*, 654  
9 F.2d 1349, 1353 (9th Cir. 1981)). Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), the court may ask an  
10 attorney to represent an IFP litigant. *Id.* This statute does not require that the court appoint counsel  
11 or authorize the court to direct payment for a litigant’s attorney’s fees, it merely allows the court  
12 to request that an attorney represent an indigent litigant on a pro bono basis. *See Mallard v. United*  
13 *States Dist. Ct.*, 490 U.S. 296, 304–05 (1989); *United States v. 30.64 Acres of Land*, 795 F.2d 796,  
14 798–804 (9th Cir. 1986).

15 The appointment of counsel is limited to cases presenting exceptional circumstances.  
16 *Agyeman v. Corr. Corp. of Am.*, 390 F.3d 1101, 1103 (9th Cir. 2004). The word “exceptional” is  
17 defined as “out of the ordinary course, unusual,” or “rare.” *See Oxford English Dictionary* (Oxford  
18 Univ. Press 2015). In deciding whether to appoint counsel, the court should consider: (1) the  
19 likelihood of success of the pro se party’s claims on the merits, and (2) the ability of the party to  
20 articulate claims pro se in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved. *Harrington v.*  
21 *Scribner*, 785 F.3d 1299, 1309 (9th Cir. 2015); *see also Terrell v. Brewer*, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017  
22 (9th Cir. 1991) (finding that neither factor is controlling).

23 Here, Mr. Smith’s motions ask the court to appoint counsel because he is confused and  
24 needs legal help. He provides no other reasons to justify his multiple requests.<sup>2</sup> The motions do

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25 <sup>2</sup> Smith’s motions (ECF Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29) contain duplicate requests for counsel. The court cautions  
26 Mr. Smith that filing multiple motions requesting the same form of relief is an abusive litigation tactic that  
27 taxes the resources of the court and all of the parties to this lawsuit. Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil  
28 Procedure provides that sanctions may be imposed on an unrepresented party who signs a paper that is  
either filed with the court for an improper purpose or is frivolous. *See Nugget Hydroelectric, L.P. v. Pacific  
Gas & Elec. Co.*, 981 F.2d 429, 439 (9th Cir. 1992) (citing *Townsend v. Holman Consulting Corp.*, 929  
F.3d 1358, 1362 (9th Cir. 1990) (en banc)). Once a motion is filed, filing a duplicate motion will not speed

1 not establish exceptional circumstances to justify the appointment of counsel. Smith's Complaint  
2 states a colorable conditions of confinement claim against 13 defendants. Based on the record, the  
3 court is unable to assess the likelihood of success of his claim on its merits. However, the court  
4 finds that the facts alleged and legal issues raised are not especially complex. Since commencing  
5 this action, Mr. Smith has submitted numerous motions to the court. He has demonstrated  
6 sufficient ability to write and articulate his claims. The court appreciates that almost every pro se  
7 party would benefit from representation by counsel. However, the court cannot require counsel to  
8 accept representation on a pro bono basis, and the number of attorneys available to accept a pro  
9 bono appointment is very small. The motions are denied.

## 10 **II. MR. SMITH'S REMAINING MOTIONS**

11 Mr. Smith filed the Motion to Extend Time (ECF No. 26), Motion for Evidentiary Hearing  
12 (ECF No. 28) and Motion to Produce Exhibits (ECF No. 29) on January 25 and 26, 2018. Each of  
13 these motions are addressed to the Clerk of the Court. He repeatedly asks the clerk to keep him  
14 posted of the case developments. The clerk's office will notify parties as soon as any action is  
15 taken in his or her case. However, due to the extraordinary number of civil actions pending before  
16 the court, the clerk is unable to respond in writing to individual inquiries regarding the status of  
17 each case. As long as a plaintiff keeps the court apprised of his or her current address, the clerk's  
18 office will promptly mail him or her a copy of all court decisions and any other filings that might  
19 affect the status of the case. The Local Rules require that parties immediately file with the court  
20 written notification of any change of address or other contact information. LR IA 3-1; LSR 2-2.<sup>3</sup>  
21 The court will notify a plaintiff if he or she has not submitted a document required in the case.

22 In addition, Mr. Smith asks for a 60 to 90-day enlargement of time to amend his complaint.  
23 This request for extension of time was made on January 19, 2018, three weeks before the court

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25 up the court's review of a movant's request since motions are generally addressed in the order which they  
26 were filed. To the contrary, filing duplicate motions increases the court's workload and generally delays  
27 decision while a new round of response and reply deadlines run. Mr. Smith is warned that filing new  
28 motions asking for that has already been requested or making frivolous, unsupported requests may result in  
the imposition of sanctions, including dismissal of this case.

<sup>3</sup> The Local Rules further warn that a failure to comply "may result in dismissal of the action, entry of default judgment, or other sanctions as deemed appropriate by the court." LR IA 3-1.

1 entered the Scheduling Order (ECF No. 31) setting various deadlines in this case. The Scheduling  
2 Order gives the parties until April 10, 2018, to amend the pleadings or join additional parties.  
3 Accordingly, the Motion to Extend Time (ECF No. 26) is denied as moot.

4 The court also notes that none of Mr. Smith's motions include a memorandum of points  
5 and authorities as required by LR 7-2(a) of the Local Rules of Practice. The Motion to Produce  
6 Exhibits (ECF No. 29) states that Smith sent a copy of his exhibits to defense counsel and the  
7 clerk's office. He states that he is enclosing a copy of his letter to defense counsel with his motion  
8 along with almost 40 pages of "exhibits," which appear to be copies of defendants' answer, Smith's  
9 complaint, a letter to one defendant, a letter to an attorney asking for representation, and two  
10 witness statements. He requests no specific relief with regard to such exhibits. Pursuant to LR  
11 26-8 of the Local Rules of Practice, written discovery must not be filed with the court, unless the  
12 court specifically instructs the parties to do so. LR 26-8, LR IC 1-1(c)(12). Any discovery  
13 documents filed on the court's docket in violation of the Local Rules may be stricken.

14 The court understands that it is difficult for pro se parties to litigate their claims. However,  
15 to prosecute his case, Mr. Smith must familiarize himself with the Federal Rules of Civil  
16 Procedure, the Local Rules of Practice and the substantive law applicable to his claims. He is  
17 advised to carefully review the discovery rules contained in Rules 26–36 of the Federal Rules of  
18 Civil Procedure and the Local Rules of Practice to ensure he follows the appropriate procedures.  
19 The motions are denied.

### 20 **III. AMENDED COMPLAINT (ECF No. 30)**

21 Smith filed an Amended Complaint (ECF No. 30) on February 5, 2018, without obtaining  
22 leave of the court or defendants' consent to the amendment. A party may amend a pleading once  
23 "as a matter of course" within 21 days after serving it or within 21 days after service of a Rule 12  
24 motion, whichever occurs earlier. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(1). After the time for amendment as a  
25 matter of course has expired, plaintiffs may amend a complaint only by obtaining the court's  
26 permission or the adverse party's written consent. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). If a plaintiff files his  
27 or her amended complaint without leave of court as required under Rule 15, it has no legal effect.  
28 *Ritzer v. Gerovicap Pharm. Corp.*, 162 F.R.D. 642, 644 (D. Nev. 1995) (finding that amended

1 complaint had no legal effect because plaintiff improperly filed the amendment).

2 In this case, defendants were served on November 27 and 29, 2017. *See* Summons  
3 Returned Executed (ECF Nos. 18, 19). Defendants filed Answers (ECF Nos. 21, 22) on January  
4 3, 2018. Thus, time had expired for Mr. Smith to file an amended complaint without obtaining the  
5 court's permission, or defendants' written consent. Mr. Smith did not file a motion requesting  
6 leave of the court to amend the complaint. The record does not indicate that defendants consented  
7 to the amendment. Thus, the court will strike the Amended Complaint from the record.

8 In addition, the court notes that the Amended Complaint was not submitted on the form  
9 complaint for civil rights actions but was written on lined paper. The Local Rules of Practice state  
10 that pro se civil rights complaints "must be submitted *on the form provided by this court.*" LSR  
11 2-1 (emphasis added). The Amended Complaint violated this rule. The court has approved a nine-  
12 page form complaint to assist pro se plaintiffs in pleading civil rights violations. *See* Information  
13 & Instructions for Filing Civil Rights Complaint Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 in the United States  
14 District Court, District of Nevada.<sup>4</sup> If extra space is needed, the instructions state that up to two  
15 additional pages may be attached for a total of 11 pages. Additionally, exhibits are not a substitute  
16 for a proper complaint. Instead, plaintiffs should summarize the information they believe are  
17 relevant as part of the supporting facts for each claim asserted.

18 If Smith still wishes to amend his complaint, he must seek defendants' consent through  
19 their counsel, or file an appropriate motion attaching the proposed amended complaint to the  
20 motion. *See* LR 15-1(a). An amended complaint must be complete in itself without reference to  
21 any prior pleading (*i.e.*, the original complaint) to make the amended complaint complete. *Id.*  
22 This is because, as a general rule, an amended complaint replaces the original complaint. *Ramirez*  
23 *v. County of San Bernardino*, 806 F.3d 1002, 1008 (9th Cir. 2015). Therefore, in an amended  
24 complaint, as in an original complaint, each claim and the involvement of each defendant must be  
25 sufficiently alleged. *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202, 1216 (9th Cir. 2011) (all complaints "must  
26 contain sufficient allegations of underlying facts to give fair notice and to enable the opposing

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27 <sup>4</sup> The civil rights complaint form and instructions are also available for download on the court's website at  
28 [nvd.uscourts.gov/Forms](http://nvd.uscourts.gov/Forms).


1 party to defend itself effectively”); *McHenry v. Renne*, 84 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 1995) (a  
2 complaint should identify which factual allegations give rise to each particular claim and clearly  
3 indicate which claims apply to which defendant). When considering a motion to amend an IFP  
4 complaint, the court is required to screen the proposed amended complaint to determine whether  
5 it states plausible claim(s) before it will direct summonses to be issued to any new defendants and  
6 requiring a response. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915, 1915A; 42 U.S.C. § 1997e (Prison Litigation Reform  
7 Act of 1995 (PLRA)); *Jones v. Bock*, 549 U.S. 199, 213–14 (2007).<sup>5</sup>

8 Accordingly,

9 **IT IS ORDERED:**

- 10 1. Plaintiff Kraig Smith’s Motions for Appointment of Counsel (ECF Nos. 25, 27),  
11 Motion to Extend Time (ECF No. 26), Motion for Evidentiary Hearing (ECF No. 28),  
12 and Motion to Produce Exhibits (ECF No. 29) are **DENIED**.  
13 2. The Clerk of the Court shall STRIKE the Amended Complaint (ECF No. 30).  
14 3. The Clerk of the Court shall MAIL Mr. Smith one blank form complaint for § 1983  
15 civil rights actions along with the instructions for completing the form, and one copy  
16 each of the Complaint (ECF No. 14), the Screening Order (ECF No. 13), and the  
17 stricken Amended Complaint (ECF No. 30).

18 Dated this 13th day of February, 2018.

19   
20 PEGGY A. LEEN  
21 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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22 <sup>5</sup> The court dismissed Nye County Detention Center with prejudice because it “is an inanimate building,  
23 not a person or entity subject to liability” and amendment would be futile. Screening Order (ECF No. 14)  
24 at 4 n.1. This means *no claim* can be pursued against the Nye County Detention Center as a matter of law.  
25 The Amended Complaint attempted to reinstate the Nye County Detention Center (“NCDC”) and add the  
26 Nye County Sheriff’s Office and NCDC “Medical Dept.” as defendants. A public agency is not a person  
27 or entity subject to suit unless that agency is a separate legal entity. *Hervey v. Estes*, 65 F.3d 784, 791–92  
28 (9th Cir. 1995). In Nevada, only “political subdivisions” of the state are independent legal entities that can  
sue or be sued. *Clark County v. Lewis*, 498 P.2d 363, 365 (Nev. 1972); NRS 41.031(2). The NCDC, Nye  
County Sheriff’s Office, and NCDC “Medical Dept.” are a building, an office, and a department of a  
county—not independent legal entities. NRS 41.0305. Thus, the NCDC, Nye County Sheriff’s Office, and  
NCDC “Medical Dept.” cannot be sued in their own names. *Wayment v. Holmes*, 912 P.2d 816, 819–20  
(Nev. 1996); *Wright v. City of Las Vegas*, 395 F. Supp. 2d 789, 794 (S.D. Iowa 2005) (“In Nevada, political  
subdivisions may be sued; departments of political subdivisions may not.” (citing NRS 41.031(1), (2))).